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HORSE-FLESH RATIONS FOR TRAPPED NAZIS

Germans At Stalingrad In Critical Situation

Soviet Retake Several Towns: Russian Advance On All Fronts

MOSCOW, January 3.

Velikie Luki was described as "an immense German graveyard" in a frontline dispatch today. "In every house, there are dozens of dead Hitlerites and the total amounts to 1,000," said the dispatch.

Soviet troops have cleaned up Kotelnikovo-Salsk Railway line as far as Remontnaya and Dubovskoe, 26 miles below Kotelnikovo and 100 miles from Salsk.

ANOTHER SERIOUS NAZI DEFEAT

A "Red Star" front dispatch says that another serious defeat has been inflicted on the Germans. Remontnaya is a Railway station, while Dubovskoe lies just opposite on the south side of the line. Together with the capture of Zhukovskaya on the previous day, this latest advance straightens the Soviet line between the Don, 16 miles from the important bridgehead of Tsimlianskaya and the Railway line. A few miles below Remontnaya a river cuts the railway line on its way downwards.

SOVIET CAPTURE ELKHOTOVO

In the Caucasus the Germans are once again retreating on the Nalchik front. Yesterday the Red Army captured the important township of Elkhotovo on the main Railway line.

Meanwhile the situation of the trapped German divisions before Stalingrad grows more and more critical every day.

Nazis Take To Horse-Flesh

According to captured Nazi prisoners, the Germans are becoming greatly weakened physically and living on a small ration of bread with soup made from horse-flesh once daily. One prisoner said that his cavalry unit had eaten all but twelve horses out of a hundred. Some Germans have already died of starvation.

It is a common sight in the no-man's land to see Germans crawling knife in hand towards a dead horse, snatching almost certain death from Soviet snipers' bullets to starvation. The Germans' winter clothing is also very inadequate, lacking overcoats and winterboots.

RATS LEAVE SINKING SHIP

With frostbite adding considerably to the sufferings and huge losses under constant Soviet pressure, the inevitable end for the German forces before Stalingrad appears to be near. Their morale is said to be sinking rapidly despite shooting threats by their officers and assurances that reinforcements are coming.

A number of German Generals and staff officers have flown away by plane giving rise to stories about "rats" leaving a sinking ship. Gen. Von Gablenz got away by plane but another plane carrying 23 of his staff officers was shot down, all perishing.

Soviet Communiqué

MOSCOW: A supplement to the midday Communiqué says: "Soviet assault troops in Stalingrad captured several occupied buildings, 11 blockhouses and 18 strong points. South and south-west of Stalingrad, Soviet troops continued operations against strong enemy rearward forces. They broke the enemy's resistance routing one infantry division in one sector."

In the Middle-Don area, the Germans launched an attack supported by 15 tanks. Soviet artillery destroyed seven tanks, forcing the rest to retreat. German infantry was routed with the loss of 400 killed. On another sector a Soviet unit captured an inhabited point.

"North of Velikie Luki on the central front Soviet troops captured a German point of resistance. West of Rzhev the Germans launched a counter-attack

If Italy Stops Fighting Now

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.

To a question "Would you approve or disapprove of our offering Italy generous peace terms if she will stop fighting now?" 52 per cent disapproved, and 48 per cent approved, according to the latest Gallup Poll. In a similar poll in Canada, the same percentages were recorded.—Reuter.

JAPAN PROPER WILL GET IT

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Jan. 3. Our correspondent with the United States Fleet in South Pacific interviewed Admiral Halsey who predicted complete United Nations victory in 1943 over all Axis and promised the enemy that distant rumblings of 1943 offensive will grow into bursting bombs and falling shells over Japan proper.

"We have the initiative now. We are just starting; we won't halt at Rabaul. U.S. Fleet and U.S. forces foresee action wherever they can find Japanese—and they are getting harder to find."

Admiral Halsey predicted that Admiral Yamamoto would have to be present when American dictates peace in White House.

which was repulsed, the Germans losing seven tanks.

'RED' ADVANCE IN CAUCASUS

South-east of Nalchik (Central Caucasus) Soviet troops continued advance and occupied inhabited locality.

Earlier

SOVIET CAPTURE THREE MORE KEY TOWNS

The Soviet 'communiqué' on Saturday night stated:—During January 2 our troops captured the town of Gubovskaya, the town and railway station of Ramontnaya and one district centre.

Skilled Russian workers have already arrived in Velikie Luki the recapture of which was announced last night.

Another Step In Soviet Strategic Plans

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Reuter's military commentator writes:—

Russian troops have stormed and captured Velikie Luki, the key rail junction only 95 miles from the Latvian frontier and 130 miles north of Smolensk. The German garrison refusing to surrender was wiped out.

In south Russia, Soviet forces have captured Elista, capital of Kalmuck.

HITLER TURNS GREY

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 3.

Hitler has turned grey, says a German paper quoted by the Swedish 'Nya Dagligt Allehanda'. The German paper adds: "Nothing is more natural than that under the pressure of the hardest decisive problems."

MAGWE 'DROME BOMBED

Two Japanese Ships Sunk
By Canon-Fire

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3. Yesterday R.A.F. aircraft attacked enemy objectives at several places in Japanese occupied Burma, says India Command Joint War 'communiqué'. "Hurricane" fighters made a low-level cannon and machine-gun attack on Magwe aerodrome. They shot up gun sites and buildings and set fire to some enemy aircraft parked in a dispersal area. A formation of 'Blenheim' bombers dropped two satellite aerodromes at Akayab.

TWO JAP SHIPS SUNK

Elsewhere other fighters probably sank two small Japanese steamships with cannon fire, and a bomber on offensive patrol attacked and damaged some enemy coastal craft south of Akayab.

A further report of Friday's operations states that a formation of fighters attacked enemy occupied localities in the area west of Rathedaung and caused considerable damage.

From yesterday's operations one of our fighters is missing.—A.P.

Out Of Evil Comes Good

The Statesman of Calcutta writes:—

"We are told, from the evil of raids can be distilled some good. Oddly enough, they can have a temporarily beneficial influence on health. This is being remarked in Calcutta, as earlier it was elsewhere. Doctors say that some sufferers from minor ills have in the excitement of raids so concentrated attention on these as to forget their other disabilities, which have languished and died out. It can drive out ill."

"In another way raids may be stimulating and perhaps beneficial. From many households the servants have gone (according to one interpretation in high places through interest apparently in the Christmas holiday); wherefore their employers, man and wife, have to do the chores, sweep and polish, cook, and generally provide for their daily needs. Some beauty experts think a short course of these domestic tasks good for health and figure, also they use up time that otherwise might be devoted to less innocent activities such as racing, gossiping and searching the shops for beer and cosmetics."

Press Hartal On Wednesday

The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference which met in Bombay on 18th, 19th and 21st December, 1942, passed the following resolution:

"AS A PROTEST AGAINST THE RECENT ORDER PASSED BY CERTAIN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS INVOLVING A FLAGRANT BREACH OF THE AGREEMENT REACHED WITH THE ALL-INDIA NEWSPAPER EDITORS' CONFERENCE. THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-INDIA NEWSPAPER EDITORS' CONFERENCE RECOMMENDS TO ALL NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA TO SUSPEND PUBLICATION FOR ONE DAY TO BE FIXED AND ANNOUNCED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE."

As, in accordance with the above resolution, Mr. K. Srinivasan, President of the Conference, has fixed January 6, 1943, for the observance of the hartal throughout India for a day, there will be no issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Wednesday 6th instant.

"C. P. Govt. Goes On Defending The Indefensible"

K. M. Munshi Criticises Communiqué Refusing
Inquiry Into Chimur Allegations

Mr. K. M. Munshi has issued the following statement:—

The Communiqué of the C. P. Government published in yesterday's papers with regard to the Chimur incidents, by now notorious, bespeaks a self-conscious frame of mind which is difficult to beat. The incidents regarding women, in respect of which an inquiry is asked for, are alleged to have taken place between the 19th and the 21st of August, 1942. The Bar Association of Chanda complained about it on the 22nd of August. Dr. Moonje and Mr. Ghate heard the complaints at Chimur on the 26th of August. Dr. Moonje was accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur and the Deputy Commissioner of Wardha. Several ladies who visited Chimur on the 10th of September, 1942, submitted their report to Government setting out the complaints. The Hon. Mr. Aney, a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, has also received complaints from several responsible persons and the whole country is ringing with these allegations.

The C. P. Government has imposed a press gag on these Chimur incidents from the very beginning. Dr. Moonje's first statement was suppressed. All news relating to Chimur have been more or less blacked out. Even to ask for an inquiry has become almost a misdemeanour. The C. P. Government's own communiqué issued on the 15th October 1942 leaves no doubt that the complaints were persisted and proceeded from very responsible quarters. One of the ladies who visited Chimur in those early days was the daughter of an officiating ex-Governor of the Central Provinces.

INDEFENSIBLE POSITION

I can easily understand the fears of the C. P. Government in instituting an impartial inquiry, but the reasons given in its yesterday's communiqué are to say the least disingenuous.

The Special Judge, Mr. Wickenden upon whose judgment reliance is placed dealt with the incidents connected with the murder of four officers which took place on the 16th of August 1942 before mid-day.

Neither the judgments nor the evidence in those cases therefore, possibly relate—as I personally know as I appeared in the cases—to these alleged incidents of the 19th after the military surrounded the village.

That the C. P. Government should have found an additional ground in the judgment of the Special Judge or the Reviewing High Court Judge which dealt with the offences committed on the 16th of August, 1942, for declining an inquiry into events alleged to have taken place three days later, shows the extent to which the C. P. Government is prepared to go in defending an indefensible position.

"OUTRAGEOUS SUGGESTION" Chimur has been a tragic case. Apart from the offence committed and the sentences meted out to the offenders, all news about it is stopped in the press. No one can go there I am told on good authority, without an inquiry from the police as to why the visitor has come or without being arrested if he is suspected of coming to know the facts. The people of the place are still under surveillance which makes it impossible for anyone to have a frank conversation with a stranger however respectable. And taking advantage of the inability of the other side to place its case before the public, the C. P. Government now has laid down its 'ipse dixit' that all the allegations relating to these incidents are wholly untrustworthy and that no case has been made out for constituting a Committee to inquire.

Either the C. P. Government is too dull to appreciate the consequences of not setting up an inquiry when such allegations are made from responsible quarters, or, as is more likely, so self-contented as to believe that its verdict will be believed by anyone in

De Gaulle To Meet Giraud?

ALLIES BOMB PALERMO

Attack On Airtfield At
Heraklion In Crete

CAIRO, Jan. 3.

It is officially stated that Allied aircraft bombed Palermo on Friday night starting fires in harbour. Another raid was carried out on Heraklion airtfield in Crete the same night.

The Middle East 'communiqué' says: "Yesterday there was nothing to report from our troops in contact with the enemy in Wadi-el-Chebir-Buerat area. There was increase in air activity over the battle area."

In an engagement over an enemy landing ground, two Messerschmitts 109s were destroyed.

Palermo was bombed and fires started in the harbour area on the night of January 1-2. On the same night Heraklion airtfield in Crete was attacked and other targets on the island bombed by large forces of Allied aircraft during yesterday. From the above and other operations three of our aircraft did not return.—Reuter.

Fighting French Chief's Call For Unity

Plea For Enlarged Central Power For North And West Africa

LONDON, January 3.

"Reuter" understands that preliminary contact has taken place between the Fighting French leader General de Gaulle and General Giraud about the former's invitation made on Christmas Day to a meeting between the two on French soil.

It is further understood that there has not yet been a definite reply from General Giraud.

DE GAULLE'S CALL FOR UNITY

A statement issued by the Fighting French leader, Gen. de Gaulle, reads:—

"Since the great force of national fervour, coherence and experience which constitutes Fighting France and which has already returned to the war and to the Republic a large part of the empire is not officially represented in French African territories, the results of confusions are,

Firstly, a situation which is and will be embarrassing for operations of Allied armies.

Secondly, the fact that France at a decisive moment is deprived of that powerful trump card which would be represented by union for the pursuit of war of her vast Empire in liaison with the movement of resistance in France itself and

Finally and perhaps the most important of all the amazement of the French people staggered in their misery by the strange fate of that part of the Empire most recently liberated.

NEED OF CENTRAL POWER

The remedy for this situation is the establishment in French North and West Africa, as in all other French territories overseas, of a temporary and enlarged central power founded on national union inspired by the spirit of war and of liberation, with laws which are laws of the Republic, to last until such time as the nation has made known her will. Such is the tradition of French democracy. It was thus that in 1870 after the fall of the Empire, men of the national defence provisionally took power in the name of the Republic in order to direct the war effort of the nation. On December 25 in full agree-

ment with the National Committee and the Council for the defence of the Empire, I suggested to Gen. Giraud that we should meet immediately on French soil in order to study means of attaining this object. I believe, in fact, that the situation of the French and general situation of the war admit of no delay."—Reuter.

TOWARDS UNITED FR. LEADERSHIP

(From Our Correspondent).

ALGIER, January 2. American diplomacy may be one of the factors leading towards the final rapprochement between the fighting French under de Gaulle and the majority of French elements outside France under the banner of Gen. Giraud.

Both sides have publicly expressed their willingness to co-operate with each other to accomplish the main objective, viz. defeat of the Axis.

The preliminary "feeling out" process had been undertaken by a friend of de Gaulle with specific encouragement from the Governments of America and Britain even before Darian's assassination.

Attack On Tunis

LONDON, Jan. 3.

ALLIED HEAD QUARTERS. NORTH AFRICA IN three attempts to raid Bone in Eastern Algeria on Friday, the Axis lost four aircraft.

Several others were damaged. Fortresses and marauders hammered Tunis again attacking harbours and railway yards where, fires were started.

All the fortresses returned safely but one marauder was shot down. The statement between the land forces continues.—Reuter.

JAPS CAPTURE MACHENG

CHUNGKING, Jan. 3.

A Chinese Communiqué reports that the Japanese have captured Macheng in eastern Hupeh.

FIRST FRENCH CONVOY ARRIVES

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Morocco radio to-day reported the arrival in Morocco of the first French convoy since the fall of France consisting of warships, and merchantmen from Dakar.

The country. The country has come to a pretty pass when even in matters of this kind it is not possible to demand or secure an inquiry. It is discreditable to Indians that in such matters they are not able to voice even an effective protest, but it is scarcely any credit to a civilised Government to permit its officers to remain under the cloud which such statements themselves raise.

The suggestion that the women of Chimur, who complained to Dr. Moonje and others, have entered into a conspiracy to make allegations of this nature in which they themselves were concerned is outrageous. It is surprising that the C. P. Government should have in its zeal for vindicating its position, permitted itself to make it.

STOP PRESS

FIGHTING FR. ADVANCE IN CENTRAL AFRICA

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Fighting French Headquarters in Central Africa report that their motorised forces advanced several hundred miles northward from Chad on the Libyan frontier. The advance is continuing. Aircraft attacked Axis posts.—Reuter.

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Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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Wanted suitable match for healthy handsome, fair complexioned, educated (Inter Arts) lady 23-24, well-versed all-round, from Saraswat or other Dakshini Brahmin or Kayasth Prabhu community. Apply with full particulars Box 509, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a suitable Hindu or Sikh match for a very beautiful M.A. girl who has recently decided to get herself married. She is a professor at present having decent income. The young man, either a bachelor or a widower, should be highly qualified and about the age of 23 to 40. If necessary, he can be provided with a very decent job but a gazetted civil officer or one having own decent independent income will be preferred. Apply stating full particulars to Box 2927, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay. (No correspondence from the forces of His Majesty's Govt. will be entertained.)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted at once for a Large Sugar Factory in U.P. qualified and experienced Shift Engineer and Two Assistant Electrical Engineers. Apply stating terms to Box No. 2924, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted trained packers storekeepers for electroplated novelties. Bring application personally. Onward Trading Company, Tayabji Building, opposite Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital. (530)

Wanted an experienced accountant having full knowledge of English and Gujarati accounts apply Box No. 520, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Smart Hindu Girls to work as Sales-Girls and Telephone Operators and Typists. Must be able to speak English fluently. Pay Rs. 40/- Apply Box No. 2893, "Bombay Chronicle."

Leading oil company has vacancies for Clerks, for up-country establishments. Apply with references stating age, qualification and salary expected to Box No. 2016, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the following posts:—(1) Assistant in the Engineering Department: Qualification preferably B.E. Electrical or Mechanical or equal standard; possessing a minimum of 5 years' experience as Supervisor's Licence. Salary according to qualifications. (2) Assistants in the Spinning & Weaving Departments: Qualification preferably L.T.M. or equal standard, salary according to qualifications. Apply in own handwriting to the Agents, Bihari Mills Ltd., Railwaypura P.O. Ahmedabad 2. (2905)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Hewitt Engineering School, Jagat Narain Rd. Lucknow. Applications invited from Matric and Inter Candidates for Overseer Class, Session January, 1943 and Preparation Class for A.M.I.E. Exam. (Recognised by Govt. of India) Highly qualified Staff. Hostel arrangements. Six merit scholarships. Free Prospectus from Principal. 2621

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We arrange Loans on Shops, Government servants and work-shops. Once visit Chottalal H. Mehta 234 Kalbadevi T. 23560. (503)

We give loans to educated persons against their signatures. Write for particulars to National Credit Syndicate, Post-Bag 1035, Bombay. (533)

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Notified advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for two temporary posts of Industrial and Travelling Auditors on a fixed pay of Rs. 150/- per mensem which may be increased upto Rs. 175/- per mensem in any specially deserving case. Candidates should be graduates in Commerce or Registered Accountants with experience in costs accounting. Age limit 40 years. They will be governed by the Bombay Civil Services Rules for Travelling Allowance, leave etc. applicable to temporary Government servants. The candidates must be domiciled in the Province of Bombay. Applications containing particulars regarding age, educational qualifications, experience, domicile etc., and accompanied by true copies of evidence in respect of the above particulars as well as any testimonials regarding character and ability should be sent to the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, and should reach him on or before 15th January, 1943.

Bombay, 30th December, 1942.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
Stores Department.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Uniforms and clothing to Municipal staff for the year 1942-43 for delivery within one month of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.) on FRIDAY the 22nd January, 1943 together with an earnest money deposit of Rs. 2,000/-. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tenders for Uniforms and Clothing to Municipal staff."

The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender. Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2/-.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

A. H. K. SHAIKH,
Chief Storekeeper.
566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11. (2926)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

STAFF SELECTION COMMITTEE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from natives of the Province of Bombay for enlistment as candidates for recruitment to clerical vacancies in this Administration during 1943-44. Selected candidates will have to pass a qualifying examination, success in which will make them eligible for appointment to vacancies occurring during the year. On appointment candidates will be on probation for at least six months during which they will draw pay at Rs. 55 p.m. in the grade of Rs. 55-5. Promotion to the next higher grade of Rs. 60-5-2-90 will depend on vacancies in that grade. A dearness allowance of Rs. 10/8-/- p.m. is also admissible at present.

QUALIFICATIONS: Matriculation, High School, Cambridge Senior or any higher examination. Graduates should have obtained not less than 45 per cent and non-graduates not less than 50 per cent in their respective examinations.

AGE—Not more than 25 years on the 1st April, 1943.

Applicants should apply full details in the prescribed form of application which can be obtained from this Office on payment of Re. 1/- per copy. The fee will be in no circumstances be refunded. If the fee is sent by Money Order the name and address to which the form is to be sent should be clearly stated in the coupon. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 31st January, 1943.

Canvassing in any form will disqualify a candidate for appointment.

SECRETARY.
Staff Selection Committee,
Bombay Port Trust,
Administrative Offices, Bombay. 2817

651 MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Floatation of a Large Joint Stock Company being organised for exploitations of Gold Mines and Timber Forests. Concessions already arranged. Responsible gentlemen of influence and affluence interested to link as Underwriters, Managing agents, Financiers, Directors etc., please write Box 497 "The Bombay Chronicle."

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Public Notices

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YOUNG MEN of good physique and education, for employment as Assistant Salesmen or Clerks in Canteens and Canteen Store Depots.

Applicants must be prepared to enroll in the Canteen Services (India) for general service, i.e., for service in India or overseas, if required, when they will be given the rank of Naik.

Selected applicants will be engaged as probationers and if after a period of one week they are considered suitable, they will be enrolled and undergo further training in one of the Depots of the Canteen Stores Department.

TERMS OF SERVICE

1. During the probationary period, an allowance at the rate of Rs. 40/- per month.
2. On enrolment salary at Rs. 70/- per month.
3. When posted for duty at a Canteen or Canteen Stores Depot, salary at Rs. 100/- per month, plus free rations, uniform and accommodation.

Promotion to higher rank in the Service is open to all Assistant Salesmen and Clerks who prove themselves competent to hold higher and more remunerative appointments.

Applications, together with full particulars of education and business experience should be addressed to:—

THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION,
Canteen Stores Department,
AMAR BUILDING,
Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road,
BOMBAY.

(2910)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
STORES DEPARTMENT

TENDERS for the annual supplies of articles and materials required by this Municipality will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year ending 29th February, 1944 on the date mentioned below.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (Bombay Time). All Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed, "Tenders for"

Schedule Description. Tender Deposit.

WEDNESDAY 20th January, 1943.

1	Ammonia, Calcium Chloride, Oxygen and Acetylene gases	100
5	Belting Hair and Canvas Rubber	150
6	Belting Leather and Hydra.ile	125
7	Belting Patent	75
8	Bins Sanitary, Buckets, Cans galvanised, etc.	450
9	Bolts with nuts Hexagonal head	950
10	Bolts with nuts Snap head and square neck	150
17	Charcoal and Firewood	350
27	Enamelware and Chinaware for Hospitals	200
27A	Aluminumware for Hospitals	200
27B	Miscellaneous Hospital requirements	100
55	Nuts, rivets and washers	150
72	Pitch and Tar	100
11	Brooms Goa, etc.	500
44	Mats and matting (Bamboo & Coir)	100
73	Plumbers' Stores	100
76	Rubber goods	250
92	Bituminous Solution	30
92	Iron Castings (Special) upto 24" diameter	2,000
93	Iron Castings (Special) over 24" diameter	650
94	Iron Castings (C. I. Circular manholes frames and covers)	1,100
95	Iron Castings (Tested Drainage articles)	2,500
96	Iron Castings (Miscellaneous for Water Works)	1,300
101	Hospital Clothing (Cloth and Readymade articles)	550
102	Hospital Clothing (Tailored articles)	500
103	Hospital Clothing (Mattresses, etc.)	100
19	Cloth Dungree	250
106	Cloth Oil and Rubber Sheetting	150
125	Cement	2,000
126	Coal	150

(1) Tenders and contract forms

will be issued by the undersigned to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Re. 1 for a set of each agreement form, and amount (b) for a set of each Schedule. Further information, if required, will be given to tenderers on an application to the undersigned. (Tender forms will not be sent by V.P.P.)

(2) The tender deposit should not be enclosed in the sealed cover, but should be separately paid in the Chief Accountant's Office.

(3) The names of all partners of the contracting firms should be specified in the tender.

(4) Tenderers have (a) to work out the figures in the column of amount (b) to take the totals on each page in case of any schedule cover more than one page, and (c) to work out the final figures at the end of each schedule. Any irregularity on this point may justify the rejection of the tender.

(5) Rates should be legibly written. Erasures or correction in figures without tenderers' initials will render the tender liable to rejection, but as far as possible, these should be avoided.

(6) Would be tenderers are at liberty to peruse the figures of actual supplies in the preceding three years in the office of the undersigned during office hours.

(7) All the samples in respect of tenders lodged in the manner prescribed above, should be sent in advance separately to the undersigned, giving reference to the tender for which they are meant, without waiting for instructions from this office to do so.

(8) Tenderers wishing to give any particulars about the articles offered by them are particularly requested to write such particulars separately for each individual schedule, and not embody them in one general letter.

(9) If any of the days fixed falls on a Public Holiday, the tenders should be delivered on the next working day before 1 P.M. (Bombay Time).

(10) Tenderers should send properly labelled samples to the Chief Storekeeper in all cases. Failure to do so, will render the tenders liable to rejection.

(11) The Municipality does not intend to bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender and also reserves to itself the right to split up a tender in any manner that it deems fit.

(12) If any tenderer desires to quote separate rates for immediate delivery he may do so.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

A. H. K. SHAIKH,
Chief Storekeeper,
Office of the Chief Storekeeper,
566, DeLisle Road, Byculla,
Bombay No. 11.
4th January, 1943.

2918

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Public that copies of the Water Charges Rules for the year 1942-43 as sanctioned by the Standing Committee are now available for sale in the office of the Hydraulic Engineer at annas 2/- per copy.

(Sd.) M. K. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

2923

J. N. DUGGAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 18th December, 1942.

2780

Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the undermentioned temporary posts. Preference will be given to applicants having a thorough knowledge of the Cotton Trade.

(i) STENOGRAPHERS in the scale of Rs. 90-5-160. The applicants should possess a minimum shorthand speed of 100 words per minute for 10 minutes and 40 words per minute in typing.

(ii) SENIOR CLERKS in the scale of Rs. 80-5-150-10-200. Candidates for these posts should be graduates (preferably in Commerce) and should have at least three years' experience of clerical work in a Government Office or a well organised commercial firm.

(iii) ROUTINE CLERKS AND TYPISTS on an initial pay of Rs. 50 per mensem which will be raised to Rs. 60 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 60-2-80 on completion of one year's satisfactory service. The initial pay of persons who have at least one year's experience in Government offices and/or well organised commercial firms may be fixed at Rs. 60 in the scale. Candidates should be at least matriculates but those who are graduates of a recognised University will be preferred. Applicants who apply for the appointment as typist must be able to type accurately at a minimum speed of 40 words per minute.

2. Preference will be given to suitable Muslim candidates.

3. Applications should be submitted to the Administrative Officer, Cotton Textiles Directorate, Hararwala Building, Witter Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on the 10th January, 1943.

2925

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
City Engineer's Department.
(Architectural Branch)

TENDER NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work noted below and will be received upto 1 P.M. (B.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1943:—

"Rebuilding of the fallen portion of sea wall, strengthening the entire wall including additional protective works and construction of rooms at the Banganga Biological Installation, Walkeshwar."

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5/- for each tender, copy by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must, invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1943.

(2920)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MOOSA HAJI SOOMAR has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, trust, use, lien, encumbrance, easements or otherwise however are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which all claims will be considered as waived and the purchase completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 179 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Street, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 9728, New Survey No. 3/5631 and Cadastral Survey No. 4019 of Bhuleshwar Division with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7690 and Street No. 12 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the West by a Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the property of Bora Abidin Shaikhali and on or towards the South by the property of Rao Bahadur Dhakki Cashinath.

Dated this 31st day of December, 1942.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2915.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1440 of 1941.

GULAMHUSSEIN LADHA-BHAI Plaintiff.

versus

IBRAHIM GULASHUSSEIN and ors. Defendants.

PURSUANT TO JUDGE'S ORDER dated the 17th December, 1942 the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, 18th January, 1943, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS

All that piece of land with messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon (portion of it containing 503-1/2 sq. yds. is of free hold nature not subject to payment of any ground rent or tax to the Government and the remaining portion containing 145 sq. yds. is of pension and tax land), situate on the North West side of Queens Road in Bombay admeasuring 648-1/2 sq. yds. or thereabouts (being portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 2, 33, 39, 90 and 104, New Nos. 15, 229, 237 and 1682 old Nos. 147, 148 and 156 and New Survey Nos. 8032 and 3A/8007 and Municipal D Ward Nos. 1213, 1214, Street Nos. 1 and 2 Charni Road and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 15 of Girgaum Division.

(N.B.—The above property is situate near the Charni Road Station B.B. and C.T. Rly. and is known as "Ladhabhai Building").

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs NAGINDAS HESSEINALLY & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff, Chuchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 18th day of December 1942.

(Sd.) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,
Commissioner.

2921

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bal GULABHAI, widow of Khunderao Krishnarao Sahani, residing at "Ladhabhai Building", Road, Khunderao Block, Dadar, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lease, or otherwise, howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Kermani Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, of Pension and Tax Tenure, (now redeemed) with the buildings, hereditaments and structures thereon being at Dadar, Portuguese Church Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 273 Sqr. Yds. or thereabouts bearing Cadastral Survey No. 4C/1482 and 4CA/1482 of Lower Parel Division, Old Survey No. Part of 1461, Old Collector No. Part of D/3948 and New Collector No. A3/971 and A3A/971 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 3207 (D) and 3207 (IC) and Street Nos. 65K and 65J and bounded, on or towards the East by the lane off Portuguese Church Street, on or towards the West by the property of G. H. Joshi bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1/1482 of Lower Parel Division, on or towards the South by the property belonging to S. H. Paralkar bearing Cadastral Survey No. 4B/1482 of Lower Parel Division, and on or towards the North by the property of Trivenibai widow of K. J. Trilokkar.

Dated this 2nd day of January, 1943.

Messrs. JOGLEKAR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Kermani Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

2876

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1 TON WIRE NAILS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Inter Provincial Trading Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramniklal Udeshi & Co. the defaulting Purchasers:—

About 1 Ton Wire Nails of Assorted Size, in Cases of 1 Cwt.

Terms:—25 Per Cent. Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

3RD WEEK

RANJIT'S

ENTERTAINING &
ENLIGHTENING
DEVOTIONAL

BHAKTA

SURDAS

Starring:
SAIGAL, KHURSHID
MONICA, NAGENDRA

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOOD CRISIS-IV

We have often written on the subject of food scarcity during the last few weeks but we do not apologise for returning to it. The situation in the city and suburbs of Bombay and in all probability in many other parts of the province is getting intolerable. It is certainly intolerable to see thousands of men and women scrambling for food grains before Government shops for hours and hours in the hot sun and at last failing to get any grains at any prices. As one sees this sickening spectacle in almost every part of the city, day in and day out, one wonders if the food controllers, drawing fat salaries, are sleeping or fiddling while many people are starving. Their apparent complacency in the matter is as indefensible as the distress of the victims of their complacency is sickening. It may conceivably be impossible for them to secure adequate supplies just at present, though we ourselves do not think it impossible if they bestir themselves in co-operation with the experienced leaders of the people. But it is certainly possible to prevent the scramble of crowds of men and women and children and the wastage of time by thousands who have to work for their bread and look after their homes. All that is necessary for this purpose is to open more shops and to engage more shop assistants, paid or honorary. If Government fail to do so at once, we fear the situation will soon get entirely out of control.

Stop Export Of Foodstuffs

While it is comparatively easy to manage Government shops in the city better, it is a less easy task to ensure adequate supplies in the province and the country as a whole, though most of the present difficulties are due to Government's bungling and neglect in the past. Past blunders have got to be emphasised, if only for the purpose of preventing similar ones. One persisting blunder is the export of food stuffs. Mr. A. McIntosh, whose letter on this subject we published last week, somewhat lightly remarks that "foodgrains in the country are

not inadequate, as is generally supposed." If so, Government's failure to control and distribute supplies properly is all the more inexcusable. Mr. McIntosh also suggests that it is unnecessary to harp on the export of foodstuffs as the exports are not large. But as Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas points out, in his letter which we publish on this page to-day, the former's figures are somewhat one-sided. Secondly, when there is acute scarcity in this country, it is wrong to permit any exports, whether large or small. However, this point need not be laboured any further since Mr. McIntosh himself agrees to the complete prohibition of exports of foodstuffs.

Crux Of The Problem

The crux of the problem is the inadequacy of supplies. And it cannot be solved by a mere improvement of transport facilities or of the methods of control. Nor can satisfactory results be immediately achieved by more propaganda to grow more food. In common with other Indian businessmen Sir Purshotamdas insists that "the only solution of the difficulty is large imports of foodgrains from outside India." He speaks from the experience of the last war when distress was relieved by the imports of rice from Burma and wheat from Australia under Government auspices. It is also an important point that he makes out that imports will compel hoarders, if any, and the Provincial and States, "now sitting on the stocks of foodgrains, to adopt a more reasonable policy." In short, it is impossible for Government to relieve distress by importing foodgrains at once and in sufficiently large quantities. But if they continue to be complacent in the matter the distress may, in the words of Sir Purshotamdas, "bring in its wake many ugly developments." In response to a deputa-tion of several representative businessmen of Bombay the Governor has given an assurance that he will personally represent to the Government of India the needs of the province. The policy of the Bombay Government, as of any other, will be judged more by its results than by the assurances given to the public or the representations made to the higher authorities.

Hitler And Russia

Of the New Year Messages with which the various leaders have greeted their respective nations, the most noteworthy, we think, is the one which Herr Adolf Hitler has given to the German people. In it there is clearly discernible a remarkable change, indeed. The Fuehrer's pronouncements and speeches had hitherto constituted essentially a solemn promise of better things, varying in degree but always optimistic. His present message is confessedly no more than an assurance that things will not be worse. To a people, fed persistently upon the invincibility of the German army and the irresistible power of the Nazi regime, this will come as a disturbing reduction in both the quality and quantity of the diet. Herr Hitler, however, realises his inconsistency and, therefore, does make an effort to announce that in 1943 "a Power will collapse and that Power will not be Germany." He means Russia, but apart from his amusing diffidence to name her—he remembers that Germans remember Stalin-grad and its sequel—the most important point is that which qualifies his confidence. "The winter," he says, "will be hard, but it will not hit us any harder than last year." That winter descended upon Herr Hitler as a curse, and as he publicly admitted later, it brought the German army and Germany very near to a fatal catastrophe. It was an experience, which Germans had been assured would never be repeated. To-day

the Fuehrer contemplates its repetition. But this contemplation is unavoidable. Unless a War Lord decides to admit—which Herr Hitler cannot do after three years of victories and boasts about them—that the tide has turned he can afford to do no less than insist that the tide has not turned. His insistence really is a confession of a development which he can no longer ignore or conceal. The Russian counter-offensive is progressing remorselessly and on a colossal scale of success. It is marching on from victory to more magnificent victory. A few days ago the world was rejoicing over the capture by the Russians of Kotelnikovo, a railway centre vitally important to the existence of Herr Hitler's armies in Stalin-grad and the Caucasus. The Red Army has pushed that success into the background with the storming of even a greater centre, Velikie Lukki, the loss of which now threatens with all sorts of disaster and difficulty Herr Hitler's armies on the central front. This is the most important success up-to-date of the Russian offensive. But only up-to-date. Blows are falling in such quick succession over such a long front and of such an ever-increasing magnitude that Herr Hitler, reeling back, must be wondering how he will stop and in what condition he will stop. Russia has knocked the optimism out of him. In the circumstances the most he can promise is that she will not knock him out as she nearly did last year.

Shirking An Inquiry

The C.P. Government, in their communique on the happenings at Chimu, stated that they are "entirely satisfied" that the allegations of excesses by the military and the police "are wholly untrustworthy and that no case has been made out for constituting a committee of inquiry." The Government may be "entirely satisfied" but the public are not and they have good reason to be dissatisfied. The Government's main argument is that in certain cases of murder of Government servants the Special Judge has decided that "there has, in fact, been mass perjury and, more than that a conspiracy of silence in this village Chimu." But perjury and "a conspiracy of silence" in these cases cannot by themselves disprove the allegations in

regard to quite different incidents. The Special Judge, Mr. Wickenden, upon whose judgment the C.P. Government rely, dealt with the incidents connected with the murder of four officers which took place on the 16th of August last before mid-day. Hence, as Mr. K. M. Munshi, who appeared before him, points out, "neither the judgments nor the evidence in these cases, therefore, possibly relate to the incidents of the 19th after the military surrounded the village." The so-called "conspiracy of silence" is itself suspicious and needs an inquiry into its causes. Another argument of the Government is that most of the complainants are the relatives of the persons convicted in the cases mentioned above. But that fact can have various interpretations, and the mere fact that the

Frankly Speaking

Buna Success

An announcement made subsequent to the routine communique from General MacArthur's headquarters gives the news that the last centre of organised Jap resistance in the Buna mission area has now been captured. Here only scattered remnants remain to be mopped up. But before the Buna area is cleaned up another centre of resistance at Sanananda which General MacArthur is now attacking will have to be liquidated. This may or may not take time, but the fierce, savage grimness of Japanese resistance does suggest that the next stage of General MacArthur's campaign, a successful attack on Salamua, will take time. This does not mean, however, that the cleaning up of the Buna area will be followed by some useful lull for the Japanese.

Future Prospects

On the contrary, Buna will make possible Allied control over the Coral Sea and an intensification of Allied air activity over the Jap bases in New Guinea and New Britain. Air power has proved to be both the foundation and the main factor in Allied successes in the South-West Pacific. This power already great is rapidly growing and can achieve big if not decisive things. Even heavy blows are being struck at Lae, Salamua and, above all, Japan's main base in South-West Pacific, Rabaul. Rabaul is being pounded now from both Australia and the Solomons. If it is knocked out as a base, the situation will become a serious one for the Japs. Nor need they have any rest on land. For it is quite likely that Admiral Halsey may greet General MacArthur's success immediately by launching a general campaign to liquidate Japanese garrisons in Guadalcanal.

Reprehensible

The "Hindustan Times" resumed publication on January 1, after remaining suspended for over four months. It reappeared because the Chief Commissioner of Delhi had accepted the resolution of the Editors' Conference held in Bombay in October last. But immediately after the re-appearance he issued an order requiring the paper to submit all matters relating to the recent disturbances for scrutiny to the Assistant Press Adviser before publication. In a subject country the risks faced by an outspoken paper are endless but they have got to be faced and there are limits to a compromise. The risks would be fewer if the Press could maintain a united front. But the discarding by the "Times of India" of the recommendation of the Standing Committee of the Editors' Conference not to publish the Honour's List and other specified matters and to observe a Hartial on the 6th instant shows that a completely united front is not easy in this country. Must yet be achieved, however, if the Indian-owned papers remain united, as for the most part they have done.

BOMB THROWN AT CITY PRESS

BOMBAY, Sunday. Early this morning a bomb was thrown at a printing press in Khetwadi. Nobody was injured but some damage was done to the door and windows of the Press. The "People's War" the organ of the Communist Party, is printed at the Press.

One Fatality In City Bomb Explosion

BOMBAY, Sunday. Lalji Kanji 15, who was injured in the bomb explosion near Purohit Restaurant at Borl Bunder on Saturday night died today at the G.T. Hospital.

Burma Police Official As Superintendent Of Yeravada Jail

Mr. Robert Barker, I.P. (Burma), has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Yeravada Central Prison.

Sind Police Officers Concoct False Case

KARACHI, January 3. On a charge of concocting false case in connection with a dacoity, the Martial Law Court at Hyderabad sentenced a Sub-Inspector of Police for seven years, a Jamadar for six years and four others said to be responsible for preparing false Mashrammas to eight years' rigorous imprisonment each. —A.P.

complainants are interested parties does not invalidate their complaints. If the Government are so sure of their ground why do they fight shy of even an inquiry, when a number of disinterested persons have satisfied themselves after inquiry that there is a good 'prima facie' case for inquiry? The people will continue to believe that in refusing an inquiry Government have only prejudged most of the issues.

Sentence Of Stripes Cancelled In Appeal

Bomb Explosions At Palanpur, Kolhapur And Bhavnagar

(THROUGH U.P. AND A.P.)

Sentences of ten stripes each passed on five persons from Palanpur under Section 3 of the Ordinance of 1932 were cancelled on appeal by Mr. G. S. Mahadwarika Sessions Judge.

Sentences of one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or three months' rigorous imprisonment in default each passed on the same persons for causing damage to Government property were retained.

BOMB EXPLOSIONS AT BHAVNAGAR AND PALANPUR

POONA, January 3. Ahmedabad.—A bomb is reported to have exploded in a Post Office at Bhavnagar, according to a local paper which states that one postman was injured. A bomb is also reported to have exploded in the compound of the High School at Palanpur.

TWO EXPLOSIONS IN KOLHAPUR

KOLHAPUR.—Two explosions occurred in the city, one in the jail area and the other near the main State Treasury building.

Four Praja Parishad workers were put under arrest for prejudicial activities.

Two persons were arrested here for taking out an illegal procession along Mahadwar Road.

DHULIA.—The Dak Bungalow at Nandurbar was set on fire.

Pundlik Patil of Kapanand was now sentenced to 17 months' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the present movement was acquitted on appeal.

THREE ARRESTS IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD.—Three arrests were made to-day under the Defence of India Rules.

BHATTACHARJEE REARRESTED.—Mr. Ganesh Chandra Bhattacharjee, President of the Suspended District Congress Committee, who was undergoing a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules, has been rearrested at the jail gate on the expiry of his term and has been made a security prisoner under the Defence of India Rules.

The sentence of two years' imprisonment was awarded to Mr. Bhattacharjee in January, 1941, for violation of a restriction order in connection with the civil disobedience movement under the leadership of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

"NATIONAL HERALD" MANAGER ARRESTED

LUCKNOW.—Former General Manager of the "National Herald", Mr. T. N. Singh was arrested this morning under the Defence of India Rules.

ABSCONDERS ARRESTED

SATARA.—Swami Ramchand Maharaj and several other Congress workers who were absconding were arrested at Marali in Patan Taluka and brought here.

A Postal runner was attacked between Shirala and Arala and the mail bags were snatched away.

The nose of the Talati of the village of Manadura in Walava Taluka was cut.

An armed dacoity was committed in the village of Dhamaul and materials worth a few thousand were taken away.

Mail bags were snatched away from a postal runner near Haveri, says a report from Dharwar.

AHMEDNAGAR ARRESTS

AHMEDNAGAR.—P. P. Shinde and Parvat Mavale were put under arrest as detenus under the Defence of India Rules.

Mrs. Sugandha Pathare and

another person were awarded four months' rigorous imprisonment each for taking out an unauthorized procession. Another person was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for the same offence.

One person was awarded one month's rigorous imprisonment for possession and distribution of alleged illegal leaflets.

ABHYANKAR DAY ARRESTS

NAGPUR.—One person was arrested this morning under the Defence of India Rules for hoisting the Congress flag and attempting to make a speech in connection with 'Abhyankar Day'.

According to an Akola report one person was arrested for distributing objectionable handbills.

FIVE ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA.—The Special Branch Police searched this morning three places and seized some documents and articles. They also arrested five persons.

FORMER PUBLIC PROSECUTOR ARRESTED

CALCUTTA.—Mr. L. S. Prabhu, former Public Prosecutor of Tellicherry was arrested yesterday under the Defence of India Rules and taken to Vellore for detention.

WHY POLICE OPENED FIRE AT CHAMPADANGA

CALCUTTA.—Further information received regarding the looting at Champadanga, in Hooghly District, on the 30th instant shows that it occurred at a market.

Rice was looted from women dealers, but local citizens with the help of the police recovered this from the looters.

Meanwhile looting started at a cloth shop. A police force which attempted to disperse the mob was surrounded and the Sub-Inspector was assaulted and dragged. He however managed to obtain armed police assistance from the Thana. The force was stoned and some other lathis snatched away.

Warning proving unavailing, the police had to open fire in which five persons were injured. One of them subsequently died. Some police were also injured.

RAILWAY STATION BURNT

MORADABAD.—A gang of miscreants raided Machharya Railway station between Moradabad and Chandauli line at midnight. The wooden portion of the building was burnt down.

Arrested For Hoarding Copper Coins Worth Rs. 2,000

CUDDALORE, January 3. Small coins of all denominations worth about Rs. 2,000/- are stated to have been seized by the police following a search of the residence and business place of an hotel-keeper in Cuddalore. This amount included ples and quarter anna coins to the value of about Rs. 500.

The hotel-keeper was arrested under the Defence of India Rules and held in custody by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Cuddalore on his executing a bond for Rs. 1,500 and furnishing personal security for like sum.

How To Meet Food Crisis

Sir Purshotamdas Suggests Stopping Export Of Foodstuff And Importing Food Grains

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir.—With reference to Mr. McIntosh's letter dated 29th December, 1942, I never said that his interest in the present foodgrain situation was prompted merely by academic interest in the problem. I esteem him as a practical person. What I called academic was his suggestion in the last para of his previous letter to you I am glad that Mr. McIntosh presses that facts have to be seen in their proper perspective and, if possible, to be solved in a practical manner with practical results. I agree.

I had no doubt that Mr. McIntosh's figures of export of foodgrains were obtained from official publications. All that I said and repeat is that these figures are best incomplete Mr. McIntosh has not replied to my query whether transports and other ships of His Majesty's Government do not carry foodgrains and, secondly, whether such exports of foodgrains are actually passing through the Customs and are included in the figures on exports over land frontiers from India to Persia, etc., through North West Frontier and Baluchistan included in these figures?

Director of Nutritional Research and Laboratory, Conoor. Personal of this article will be found useful by Mr. McIntosh in view of his interest in the question. It is some satisfaction, however, to find that he is agreeable to complete prohibition of exports to other countries. He is even agreeable to import all that the Government of India can. His fear, however, is that "the main problem of internal distribution and normal trade" would still remain unsolved. Now why has this problem proved so threatening and so obstinate? He makes a constructive suggestion and his remedy is to establish direct organisations at points where the grain leaves the farm and goes to the market. He recommends a fair price to the grower to encourage production and distribution through trustworthy agencies. Government or non-Governmental. If this is as easy in practice as it appears on paper, why have Government not tried this? To my mind the reply is that it is extremely difficult in the conditions in which India is, and has been brought up in the last few decades. Government have tried control of all sorts and these have proved more dangerous than free market. Why may have been. I do not wish to dilate on this for obvious reasons. I am prepared to take for granted that Government did what they have done with the best mo-

RESPONSIBILITY OF PRESS DURING EMERGENCY

Bengal Minister On Civil Defence Plans In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, January 2. Addressing representatives of the Calcutta Press this morning Mr. S. K. Basu, Minister for Civil Defence Co-ordination made an appeal to the Press to play their part in maintaining the normalcy of the life of the city, and pointed out that a considerable responsibility rested upon individual journalists and individual newspapers at a time of emergency. The recent raids which Calcutta had experienced were not in themselves of a serious character, but the danger was that they might unsettle a large and populous city, hitherto unaccustomed to occurrences of this kind.

Generally speaking, the Press had been helpful but he pleaded for further and fuller co-operation. He could assure them, giving facts in support of this assurance, that with a clear conscience they could say that full and adequate arrangements had been made for their protection and defence.

NOT HEAVY RAIDS

Referring specifically to the raids during Christmas week, he mentioned, amongst other things, that none of the raids were heavy and no determined incendiary bomb-attack was made.

CIVIL DEFENCE

Mentioning that one of the most important purposes of an air raid was to dislocate civilian life, the Minister then went on to recapitulate the measures that had been taken in the past to make Calcutta a safe city from the point of view of Civil Defence. These embraced a comprehensive warning system, strict lighting regulations which had given Calcutta a good black-out, an extensive shelter programme, a complicated but efficient system of control rooms, the recruitment of wardens, service, rescue parties, casualty service, first aid depots, and the organisation of large scale hospital arrangements. Fire fighting was in the hands of the Calcutta Fire Brigades, supported by a large auxiliary fire service.

The Minister gave statistics to show how these organisations had been expanded to deal with the present emergency and also detailed the various branches of the post-raid organisation, which the Government had created. The main branches of this might be summarised as the war injuries scheme for the homeless, relief for those leaving the area, demolition, salvage and post-raid information. Mr. Basu also referred appreciatively to the city's essential utility services upon whom much of the successful maintenance of civilian life depended.

SITUATION EASES

"In view of the easing of the situation in Calcutta, the Government are now in a position to relax some of the emergency measures that they were obliged to adopt immediately after the recent air raid," says a Press Note issued today.

It goes on to announce that accordingly Government have decided to withdraw the order under which no consignments of rice, 'dal' and mustard oil arriving at a railway or steamer station within the limits of Calcutta or Howrah Municipality can be taken delivery of, except under permit issued by the authority of the controller of Civil Supplies.

The Government have stipulated says another Press Note that 95 per cent of the stocks of rice and 'dal' sealed last week should be delivered in accordance with the instructions of the Directorate of Civil Supplies to meet the urgent

tives and to their best capacity. As Government action till now has resulted in more chaos than order, and Government have failed to secure equitable distribution of existing stocks—which according to Mr. McIntosh are adequate—is there any other remedy left in the best interests of the country except to increase the supplies by imports from abroad and thus meet the danger which threatens us so badly? I repeat that the only solution of the difficulty is large imports of foodgrains from outside India which will make the hoarders, if any, and the Provinces and States now sitting on the stocks of foodgrains, to adopt a more reasonable policy. My conclusion is that all exports of foodgrains from the country should stop without delay and foodgrains to be imported as early and in as large quantities as feasible. The problem which faces India today is not without some sort of precedent. During the last War a similar problem was perceived. How it was tackled then, the experiments then tried, the successes achieved are all recorded in the report of the then Food Commissioner, Sir Charles Innes. An attack merely on the distribution side as then proved, cannot achieve success. The supply side must be tackled. It was the imports of Burma rice, with prices controlled at the source, and Australia wheat under Government auspices, that drove prices down and eased the position in 1919.

It is hardly necessary to point out that this problem is not one affecting either Bombay or Bengal Province. Alone, it is widespread all over the country and, unless effectively remedied soon, may bring in its wake many ugly developments. This is my reason for troubling you again.—Yours,

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS
Bombay, Jan. 2.



WITHOUT COMMENT

"The Provincial Government is entirely satisfied that the allegations are wholly untrustworthy and that no case has been made out for constituting a Committee of Inquiry."

—From C. P. Government's communique on Chimu.

It is announced from London that President Roosevelt's representative Mr. William Phillips has started for India.

We hope every thing has already been got ready for him in New Delhi.

In a New Year message, Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek expresses the wish that 1943 might see the beginning of Allied victory.

So far as Mr Churchill is concerned he began to see it towards the end of 1942 itself from the Mansion House in the City of London.

If Allama Mashriqi has been correctly reported he has called upon his followers to work for Hindu-Muslim unity.

In which case, the present Government decision about him and his organisation must be regarded as ill-advised and an administrative blunder that needs to be undone.

Meanwhile it must also be strongly deplored by the Muslim League.

An enthusiastic Chinese paper says "...after making long preparations for a counter-invasion of Burma, British forces have seized the initiative, by marching into Burma with Akyab as their immediate objective."

Not "seized" the initiative they have just gingerly tickled it.

And the second part of the paper's remarks doesn't arise.

German statements insist that their troops still hold Veliki, Luki. Certainly, on the premises of Dr. Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry in Berlin.

In 1943, "a Power", the Fuehrer assures his people, "will collapse and that Power will certainly not be Germany."

Italy, then?

Hitler also assured his army that "the present winter will not hit us any harder than last year."

And remembering last year the army shivered.

Hitler's Winter, Lin, Crumbling. —Headline.

Actually, it is hardening into Russian snow.

Drunken man in bus to man sitting opposite:—"Do you see me get in the 'bus'?"

"Yes."

"Do you know who I am?"

"No."

"Then how did you know it was me that got in the 'bus'?"

needs of certain essential public services and utilities and those of the selected markets. Government have fixed the final compensation to be paid on the delivery of impounded stocks of rice, while rates for 'dal' are under consideration.

The Press Note adds that Government themselves are undertaking in the immediate future large-scale measures to reinforce private trade in obtaining future supplies at reasonable rates.

TO SOLVE CALCUTTA'S FOOD PROBLEM

To provide relief for the middle-classes whose food problem has been rendered difficult owing to exodus of domestic servants restaurants on the model of Lyons Corner House in England are to be started at ten or more centres by the Calcutta Relief Committee which has been formed with Dr. B. C. Roy as the president. It is hoped to complete a net work of such "popular canteens" in a week's time.

Bengal Govt. Advance To Calcutta Corporation

The Government of Bengal have, it is learnt, passed orders sanctioning the payment to the Calcutta Corporation of an advance of Rs. 4,00,000 to cover the cost of being incurred on account of the allowances payable to its employees according to the award of the Labour Commissioner, Bengal. The question whether the amount will be treated as a loan or as a subvention from Government and on what terms, will be settled later, after Government have an opportunity of examining the financial position of the Corporation.

Aney On Calcutta Exodus

MADRAS, Jan. 3. The Hon. Mr. M. S. Aney, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council arrived in Madras to-day by the Calcutta Mail and immediately left for Tirupati from where he will proceed to Delhi via Bombay.

Referring to the situation in Calcutta, Mr. Aney said that it was not correct to say that there was no exodus from Calcutta. People were going out to a certain extent, he added, but on the whole the citizens had shown a great deal of courage.

Aney For Delhi Via Bombay

The Hon. Mr. M. S. Aney, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, arrived in Madras to-day by the Calcutta Mail and immediately left for Tirupati, from where he will proceed to Delhi via Bombay.—A.P.

The Half-Column "Dm"

The "Times of India" feels that the press black-out will serve no useful purpose and that one owes a duty to the public to give them the necessary information—regarding the Honours List (?) (1) I fully appreciate it must have been very awkward for the paper to black-out this particular Honours List. Incidentally, the imprint which appears at the bottom of the last page of that newspaper to meet the requirements of the press laws says on January 2nd that the "Times of India" was edited by SIR Francis Low. May I draw the attention of this contemporary to the correct etiquette and practice, which is that the "Sir" is not used till the individual is so dubbed?

But much more important an event than that (to my way of thinking) over the week-end was the riding of Kheemsingh, a young Indian apprentice, last Saturday. His perfectly judged race on Ushama was a landmark in INDIAN racing history. Here is a young Indian in the world of sport who will get to the top because he is modest and unassuming. I hope he does not get like Chavan a little too sure of himself, because that is always a danger to which these youngsters expose themselves. I thought Chavan trying to do stylish riding threw away his race on Hub Al Watan while Kheemsingh in a most unassuming way won a beautiful race on Ushama. Watch this boy. I may not, according to certain sporting heralds, know much about racing, but I predict great things for this boy. Britt was one of the first to congratulate Kheemsingh.

NEW YUGOSLAV GOVT. FORMED

LONDON, Jan. 3. A new Yugoslav Government has been formed. The number of ministers has been reduced, but the Government continues to include representatives of all parties.

Professor Slobodan Jovanovic is the premier. The Cabinet has been reduced chiefly by the dropping of four ministers without portfolio who are at present in the United States. The statement that Professor Jovanovic besides being Premier and Minister of Interior will also represent the Foreign Minister only means that he will be in fact Foreign Minister. There is at present no Foreign Minister other than himself. Whether this is intended as a temporary measure remains to be seen.

Reuter's special correspondent in Cairo wires:—

According to Yugoslav circles here, Himmler has visited Yugoslavia up to 38. Himmler is stated to have spent several days in Bosnia and Serbia after his recent visit to Italy and to have organised measures against the elements of General Mihailovic's organisation. There is evidence that there is almost panic among Yugoslav Quislings who fear patriotic reaction to the Russian successes.—Reuter.

Two Br. Merchantmen Torpedoed And Sunk

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. The Navy Department announced today that two British merchantmen were torpedoed and sunk by submarines in the Atlantic off the North Coast of South America in December.

The survivors were landed at an United States East Coast port.—Reuter.

SEVEN JAP SHIPS SUNK

Record Of American Submarines

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. A Navy Department "communiqué" to-night says: Pacific and the Far East: United States submarines have reported following results of operations against the enemy in the waters of these areas.

"Two large cargo ships sunk, one medium passenger and cargo ship sunk, one medium cargo ship sunk, one medium transport ship sunk, one medium tanker ship sunk, one small cargo ship sunk and one destroyer damaged.

These sinkings have not been announced in any previous Navy Department "communiqué". These successful attacks raised to 112 the total number of Japanese ships of all types announced sunk by American submarines so far.

DEVASTATING RAID ON LAE

LONDON, Jan. 3. Allied Headquarters in southwest Pacific General MacArthur announced that assaults have broken the back of Japanese resistance in the Buna area.

Huge fires were started in another devastating raid on Lae. ALLIES OCCUPY BUNA GOVT. STATION

A special Communiqué to-day states that Allied troops have occupied the Buna Government station and are now mopping up the entire area.

General MacArthur's spokesman gave details of the mopping up of the Buna area in New Guinea, following the occupation of the Buna Government Station (hitherto called Buna Mission).

"The Giropa Point area is clear of the Japanese except for snipers who are being rapidly eliminated," he said. "In the Buna area the only Japanese resistance left is a small pocket west of Giropa Creek, where the Japanese have been resisting desperately. Fighting is now in progress and severe casualties have been inflicted on the Japanese.

Fighting also continues at Sandanda and along Spouta track, where the Japanese for a time have had defences in depth about two miles inland from Sandanda point.

ENEMY RAIDERS OVER BRITAIN

LONDON, Jan. 2. An Air Ministry "communiqué" to-night says that during slight enemy activity to-day bombs were dropped at a place on the coast of south-east England and later at a place on the south-west coast. Some damage was done and there were casualties, including a small number of people killed.

R. A. F. Over N. France

It is officially stated that aircraft of the Fighter-Command carried out sweeps over Northern France today but were unable to bring the Luftwaffe to battle.—Reuter.

American's Latest Book On India

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 2. John Lane is shortly publishing "India an American View" by Miss Katel Mitchell an American woman and member of the Institute of Pacific Relations since 1933. She is a well-known traveller who has worked and studied in virtually all countries in the east as well as in many parts of Europe.

Her book outlines the history of India from the beginning of British rule to Cripps' mission.

New German Ambassadors

BERLIN, Jan. 3.

The appointment of new German Ambassadors to Madrid and Tokyo and a new Minister to Stockholm was announced by the German News Agency to-night.

"Ambassador Von Stohrer in Madrid, Ambassador Otto in Tokyo and Minister Prinz Zu Wied in Stockholm have been allocated to other posts in the Foreign Office," the agency stated.

"Von Moltke, formerly in the Foreign Office becomes Ambassador to Madrid, Ambassador Stahmer, formerly in Nanking is posted to Tokyo and Minister Thomsen, formerly Charge d'Affaires in Washington, is posted to Stockholm."—Reuter.

AZAD MUSLIM BOARD CHIEF'S APPEAL TO JINNAH

Take Initiative And Bring About Settlement With Congress

KARACHI, Jan. 2.

"I appeal to Mr. Jinnah at this juncture to take the initiative in his hands and bring about a settlement with the Congress. We, Azad Muslims, welcome every move for a National Government based on a Congress-League settlement," says ex-Premier Allaha-bux as president of the Azad Muslim Board in a statement on the decisions of the Mahasabha at Cawnpore, whose proceedings he says, he followed "with feelings of amazement and despair".

Mr. Allaha-bux says, "what India wants to-day is not only a nation of geographical unity but a political settlement that will arouse and inspire our people to shoulder the burden of National Defence and help the Allied Nations to a win. In this context, the recognition of the right of self-determination goes a long way in establishing a sense of mutual confidence. By identifying itself with a unitary Government, the Sabha established few claims to consider itself democratic."

"Muslims," continues Mr Allaha-bux, "stand to suffer from the war crisis even more than others without a National Government. The predominant Muslim areas in the east are immediately threatened. A National Government at the Peace Conference will make all the difference in the post-war status of the Muslim colonies in North Africa, the middle east and the Pacific. I hope my friends in the league will appreciate the decisive significance of recent events and put all their weight in favour of an immediate settlement."—A. P.

"Deathknell Of Indian Liberty"

LAHORE, Jan. 2. "Let me state in the clearest language possible that we can be no party to any scheme, for the vivification of our motherland," says Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee in a message to Goswami Ganesh Dutt, General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Sanatan Dharma Pratidhhi Sabha with reference to reports current in Punjab regarding his attitude towards Pakistan.

He adds "at no time during the history of British India was the unity of India so essential as it is today, threatened as we are by enemy invasion.

Let us explore by all means the permanent settlement between the two major communities—but how can any Indian agree to a policy of partitioning India which will be a death knell of Indian liberty itself."—A. P.

I. C. S. EXAM. POSTPONED

Calcutta Centre Cancelled

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

A Press "communiqué" states: It is notified for the information of candidates that the Indian Civil Service Examination, which was to be held at various centres from the 14th January, 1943, has been postponed for two weeks and will now commence on Monday, 18th January, 1943, at all centres, (viz Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Bombay and Madras) except Calcutta. The Calcutta centre has been cancelled and candidates who were to appear from that centre will take the examination at Allahabad (Mayo Hall, Thornhill Road).—A. P.

UNION LABOUR PARTY TO QUIT GOVT.?

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 3.

Resolutions proposing the withdrawal of the Labour Party from the Government are among those to be discussed by South African Labour Party at its annual conference to-morrow.

The Party's National Executive Committee, however, will submit a resolution proposing continued collaboration on condition that certain Labour plans are carried out and this policy is expected to be adopted.—Reuter.

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

Alama Mashriq, the Khaksar leader, arrived in Lahore this evening from Madras and was accorded a reception at the Railway station by the Khaksars.—A. P.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 28th December, 1942.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	5,70,00,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank	1,61,07,14,000
Current and other Accounts	2,09,30,000
Sundries	174,49,54,000
Rupees	174,49,54,000

INCREASED RICE AND COTTON ACREAGE!

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2. The "United Press" learns that the increase in rice acreage for the year 1942-43 as against 1941-42 has gone up by 1,600,000 acres, although owing to the reported poor crop in certain parts of Bengal, the situation may not correspondingly improve.

The cotton acreage increased by 3,250,000, and similar increase has been effected in millets. But failure of rains in South India in September last did not help matters in that regard.—United Press.

Revised Sugar Prices

In view of the increase in the ex-factory price of sugar by Rs. 2/5 per pound sanctioned by the Government of India, with effect January 1, 1943, the Government of Bombay has revised the maximum wholesale and retail prices at which crystal and crushed sugar should be sold in the City of Bombay as follows:

CRYSTAL SUGAR OF DECCAN SUGAR FACTORIES

Quality: (a) Big grain, Rs. 15/12. (b) Medium grain, Rs. 15/10. (c) Small grain, Rs. 15/8.

OTHER SUGAR

Quality: (a) Big grain, Rs. 16/6. (b) Medium grain, Rs. 16/4. (c) Small grain, Rs. 16/2. Crushed Rs. 15/13/8.

RETAIL PRICES PER TWO POUNDS: Crystal annas 6/8 and Crushed annas 6/6.

New York Cotton

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, January 2.

Today's Close: 19.34

January 19.34

March 19.34

May 19.32

Middling Spot 21.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, January 2.

January 19.51

March 19.51

May 19.55

Middling Spot 20.00

LONDON EXCHANGES

NEW YORK, January 2.

T. T. London On: 4.02 1/2

New York Sellers 4.03 1/2

New York Buyers 40.5

Madrid Official 40.5

Montreal Sellers 4.43

Montreal Buyers 4.47

Zurich Sellers 17.3

Zurich Buyers 17.4

Stockholm Sellers 16.85

Stockholm Buyers 16.95

A SPARKLING PRODUCTION

"George and Margaret" At the Wellington Theatre

It would be hard to find a play of more universal appeal than the production now playing in Bombay's "play house". The players, who have incidentally given up their leave to come to Bombay to help to raise money for the amenities of Indian and British troops are to be congratulated on a really excellent production. Major Lindo needs no bouquets, his reward was the manner in which his company put over this hilarious light comedy, and when it came to the more serious moments in the play and venter went by the board and one saw the characters as they really were, they were more than equal to the occasion. Each member of the suburban family managed to contribute to convey their individuality. The father, Alistair Hunter, the Mother, Gwenllan Coward, the three contrasting children, Ruth Bradford, Michael Powell and Balf Heat showed with devastating effect, what cross currents there can be in family life. Gladys, played by Stella Gilliam, the maid who becomes one of the family, and Shud Elmsey the young piano playing visitor, fitted admirably into the rather unorthodox family and each got their reward in several ways, and lastly, as Beer the new maid, Bunny Rust completely "stole" the last part of the play. Military duties prevent this talented company extending their season, and tonight at 9 p.m. is positively their last performance. So it is the last chance of the Public to get two hours real amusement, and the cause is deserving to say the least of it.

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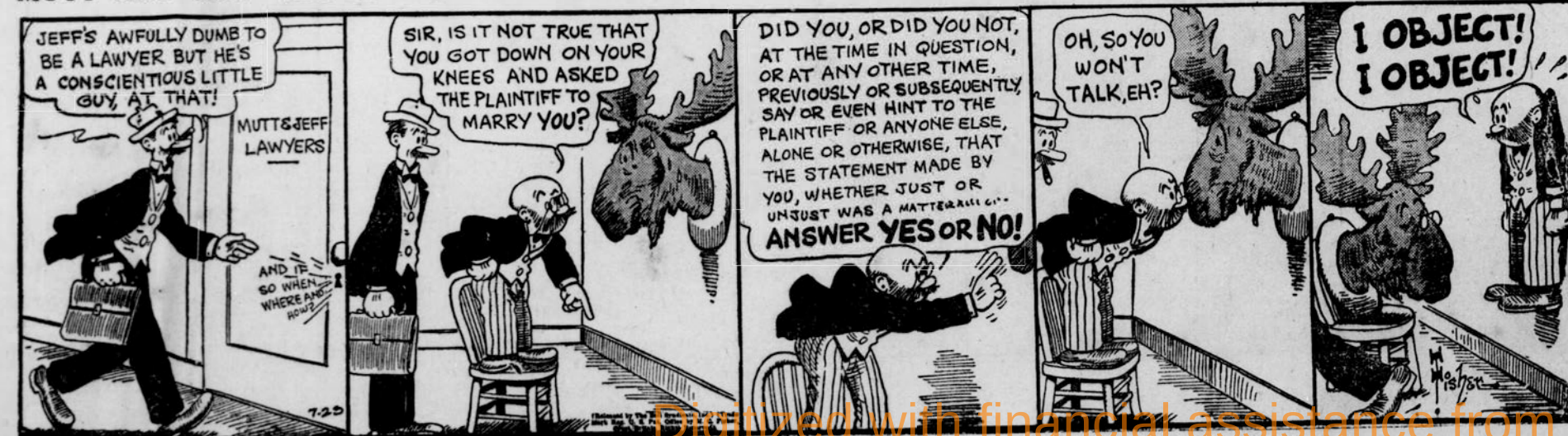
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MUTT AND JEFF—And the Poor Moose Hadn't Said a Word



By BUD FISHER



Ambitious men

Perhaps you are ambitious to get into some special branch of service where you can do the things you do well.... There are plenty of opportunities for men like you in the I.A.F.

THE KIND OF MAN THE I-A-F WANTS

NATIONALITY: Indian or Anglo-Indian. AGE: Between 21 and 50

PHYSICAL STANDARDS: Fit for the particular job to which the training leads.

EDUCATION: Good in general knowledge and strong in English. Standard varies for each post—see below.

to train as GROUND OFFICERS

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SPECIAL DUTIES OFFICERS

Administrative, Adjutants, Etc.: To organise I.A.F. ground services of all kinds. Senior men with business experience preferred. University degree required.

Link-Trainer Instructor: Must have passed University Intermediate Examination and have knowledge of aviation. Experienced aviators preferred.

Intelligence: To co-ordinate and interpret news of operations. Aviators with a fair knowledge of Air Operations preferred. Must have knowledge of flying and have passed University Intermediate Examination.

Codes and Cyphers: To control the secret messages of the I.A.F. Reliable, mature men, good at figures and in English. University degree required.

Photographic: "The eyes of the three Fighting Services." Experienced technical photographers with sound scientific education up to University Intermediate standard.

Marine-Craft: To command the sea-arm of the I.A.F. Any adventurous young man with initiative and a mechanical bent. Must have passed University Intermediate Examination.

Motor Transport: To organise and operate the I.A.F.'s ground-communications. Any young man with some knowledge of operating motor-cars and trucks. Must have passed University Intermediate Examination.

EQUIPMENT OFFICERS:

To control the supply, storage and issue of equipment. Commercial men, particularly those with "stores" experience.

ACCOUNTANT OFFICERS:

Qualified Chartered and Incorporated Accountants only.

TECHNICAL OFFICERS:

Engineering, Aeronautical, Mechanical and Electrical. To maintain the complex equipment of the I.A.F. in constant fighting trim.

QUALIFICATIONS:

Aeronautical: G. E. Licences A, B, C, D, & X and practical experience.

Mechanical & Electrical: University degree and practical experience.

Radio and Signals: To maintain and control communications. Men with practical experience in operating communication systems, particularly radio. University degree needed.

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As an Officer Cadet. One month's general training, to accustom you to service conditions, with free Quarters, Messing, Doctor and Dentist.

Pay: Rs. 135 per month, plus Rs. 55 if married.

Outfit Allowance: Rs. 600, issued as you need it.

When Commissioned. As soon as your response to training proves you suitable, you become a Pilot Officer, on probation for a year.

Pay: Rs. 405 per month, plus Rs. 45 if married. This is the minimum starting scale for Administrative and Special Duties Officers, also Equipment and Accountant Officers.

Technical Officers receive pay as for General Duties (Flying) Officers, which is slightly more than that paid to A. & S. D. Officers. Officers in both categories, however, start on the same pay.

HOW TO JOIN

Only the pick of India's manhood can be taken in the I.A.F. Written details of your qualifications are first required. If these are satisfactory, you will be called for interview at the expense of the I.A.F.

If your age is between 21 and 35, apply to The Secretary, Provincial Selection Board of your Province.

If your age is 36 or up to 50, apply to your nearest District Area Commander (Military).

Be a GROUND OFFICER in the IAF

"keep them flying!"

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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozezshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

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HOW AXIS SABOTAGED U. S. EFFORTS TO AVERT WAR

Washington White Paper Surveys Incidents In "A Fateful Decade"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. Striking new facts about United States efforts to prevent or restrict World War Number Two during the ten years up to Pearl Harbor are given in an United States Department White Paper, issued today.

The White Paper comprehensively surveys the United States foreign policy of good neighbourliness from 1933 to 1939. The United States Government's peaceful policy towards Japan, its efforts to bring about disarmaments, its attitude to German rearmament, to the Munich Agreement and also the American attitude towards Italy's foreign policy and aggression.

The Secretary of State Mr. Cordell Hull, says in the introductory statement: "This book and collection of documents which in process of publication present a record of policies and acts whereby the United States has sought to promote conditions of peace and world order and meet worldwide dangers resulting from Japanese, German and Italian aggression as those dangers arose. That record shows. I think that throughout this period, our Government consistently advocated, practised and urged upon other countries, principles of international conduct on the basis of which the nations of world could attain security, confidence and progress."

AXIS' CRIMINAL AMBITIONS

It was accomplished in the fact of immense difficulties. It is for the establishment of those principles that we and our associates are fighting today. I am convinced that had those principles been adopted and applied by the nations of the world, all legitimate grievances and controversies between nations could have been satisfactorily adjusted by peaceful processes and without resort to force. We and all mankind would have been spared the horrors of this world enveloping war, thrust upon us by the criminal ambitions of the leaders of Japan, Germany and Italy who—intent upon conquest—rejected all principles of law, justice, fair-dealing and peaceful negotiation and resorted to the sword.

A FATEFUL DECADE

The "White Paper" states that the fateful decade of 1931-1941 began and ended with acts of violence by Japan.

"It was marked by the ruthless development of a determined policy of world domination on the part of Japan, Germany and Italy. In 1931 Japan seized Manchuria. Two years later, Germany withdrew from the Disarmament Conference and began rearming. In 1934, Japan gave notice of termination of the Washington Treaty for the limitation of Naval Armament. In 1935, Italy invaded Ethiopia. In 1936, Hitler tore up the Treaty of Locarno and fortified the demilitarised Rhineland Zone. In 1937, Japan again attacked China. In 1938, Hitler occupied Austria and dismembered Czechoslovakia. During the first half of 1939 Hitler completed the destruction of Czechoslovakia and seized Memel while Italy invaded Albania. In September 1939, Hitler struck at Poland and during the two years that followed almost all the countries of Europe struck at Poland and during the two years that followed almost all the countries of Europe were plunged or dragged into the war. In 1940, Japan with threats of force entered French Indo-China.

Finally on December 7, 1941 Japan launched an armed attack on the United States of America which was followed immediately by declaration of war against the United States on the part of Japan, Germany, Italy and their satellites.

The White Paper reveals that the United States Government was informed of Japanese plans for a surprise mass attack on Pearl Harbour nearly a year before it took place. The White Paper says that in September, 1940 Ambassador Grew cabled from Tokyo that Japan even then "foresaw the possibility that Germany might not win."

FALL OF FRANCE & AFTER

About United States policy, towards France, the White Paper says: "In its broad aspects this was based primarily on steady opposition to German aggression. After the fall of France and the conclusion of the French-German Armistice, this policy was specifically directed, firstly towards denial of the French fleet and French Naval air bases to the Axis Powers, secondly, the closest practical co-operation with the French people for the purpose of aiding them to keep alive their aspirations for Liberty and Democracy and to attain their earliest possible liberation from their conquerors. Thirdly, constant exertion of influence against French collaboration voluntary or involuntary with Hitler and Hitlerism."

The first fruit of continuing contact with the French Government was its pledge given on June 18, 1940 and repeated subsequent to the French-German Armistice that the French fleet would "never be surrendered to the enemy."

No More Special Drives For War Funds In U. S.

United States Secretary of Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau announced today that there would be no more special drives for funds to finance the war until early in April because the Treasury had borrowed the historic total of 12,906 million dollars during December through its Victory Fund Campaign.

The original December goal was 9,000 million dollars which was over reached by 43 point 3 per cent.

Women's Force

"Waves" the United States Women's Force, will be at least 50 per cent larger than the previously announced total of 18,000, the Navy Department announced tonight.

A nation-wide recruiting campaign is already under way.—Reuter.

CHINESE MISSION TO QUIT WASHINGTON

(From A Special Correspondent.) LONDON, Jan. 2. The Washington correspondent of the "Times" reports that the Chinese military mission or part of it may shortly return to Chungking.

He says: "China feels that her Mission here is larger than circumstances require and that a small delegation can fill that minor role. General Hsiung Shih Hui, head of the Mission, is expected to leave within the next few weeks with about half of his staff."

FREE CONQUERED COUNTRIES

Willkie's Plan For Co-operation After Victory

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. Mr. Wendell Willkie called today for the formation of a Working Common Council of United Nations to plan war and economic strategy now and co-operation after victory.

"If history has taught us anything," he said, "it has taught the United States people that they will obtain in peace only what they win while they fight. What I want to emphasise to-day is that planning will do no good unless we give your plans reality, that we shall have no United Nations after the war unless we make United Nations now a fact and not a mere eulogistic phrase."

A United Nations Common Council must not be "a council of a few who direct or merely aid others as they think wise. We must have a council to amalgamate the economic strength of the United Nations towards total war

U. S. LABOUR DEMANDS

"Neither Compulsory Nor Punitive"

NEW YORK, Jan. 3. The American Federation of Labour is confident that the new United States Congress will respect demands "for compulsory of punitive" labour enactments.

When the Federation today announced its 1943 legislative goals, the President, Mr. William Green, referred to such legislation as "dangerous harmful and unnecessary."

Mr. Green said that the Federation was against premature national "job freezing" and repeal of the Wage and Hour Laws.

He declared that Labour in 1943 would undertake "the job of doubling the record breaking production totals of 1942."—Reuter.

production and to study jointly the possibilities of future economic co-operation.

And most important of all, as United Nations, we must formulate new principles which will govern our action as we move step by step to the freeing of conquered countries."—Reuter.

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Don't use dyes. Use our scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black lasting upto 60 years. Your eye-sight will be improved and headache cured. A few hair has turned grey then buy a phial for Rs. 2/- if more then buy a phial for Rs. 3-8/- almost all then purchase one phial for Rs. 5/- Double price be returned in case of failure.

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 AMAZING QUICK RELIEF!

KASPHO—a unique formula of Vasaka in combination with such powerful ingredients like camphor, amm. chloride, glycerhiza, etc., directly attacks and removes the root cause of cough wherever it may be, relieves congestion, loosens and expels the infected mucus, cures inflammation in the bronchial tubes and fortifies the respiratory organs and lungs against infection. It is highly concentrated and comes in tablets sweetened to taste. Buy a bottle today.

To banish cough, which is merely a symptom of a serious internal infection, the root cause must be removed. That's what KASPHO does, thus curing cough permanently and eliminating dangers of cough-neglect.

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 INCREASES, ENRICHES MOTHER'S MILK

INSPECTOR WADE



USING THE GIRL AS A SHIELD THE HEAD MOVES PAST THE FROZEN POLICE WHO DARE NOT ATTACK, LEST THEY HARM THE GIRL....

THE DOUBLE



IF WE COULD RUSH HIM.... HE'D HAVE TIME TO SHOOT....



THERE MUST BE SOME WAY TO KNOCK HIM OFF HIS FEET.... THERE IS!

BY EDGAR WALLACE



THIS RUG WE'RE WALKING ON RESTS ON A SLIPPERY FLOOR.... SOON AS WE GET TO THE END OF THE RUG, WE YANK!